INCREASING THE NURSERY STUD.

WHAT HE HOPES TO ACCOMPLISH-HIS VIEWS OF THE AMERICAN TURF.

The purchase of Rayon d'Or by August Belment at the horses owned by the W. L. Scott estate Nursery stud was to be kept up and that Mr. mout would follow in the pathway of his father turf. Everybody who has been associated with turl knows that much of the success of racing is a sport in America is due to the efforts of the August Belmont, who spared neither time nor oner to secure the best blood of the thoroughbred les in England. By mating the best individuals both countries Mr. Belmont we to the American



turf such sterling performers as Forester, Turco, Lady raret, Clarendon, Prince Royal, La Tosca, Potomac, mess, St. Florian, Lady Violet, and many

en familiar to racegoers. with the example set by his father it is not sur-ising that the name of August Belmont arouses the ty of American racegoers and that his plans for the future should interest everybody in any way ted with racing, from the millionaire owner iown to the smallest stable boy. In a recent chat with a Tribune reporter Mr. Beimont said that he on the turi to stay, unless it required so much of his attention that he would have to neglect the business of which he is the head. Should the case, Mr. Belmont will forego the pleasure f racing, but will continue his breeding establishment.

The Nursery Stud is likely to be as extensive as then it was sold last Year. There are fifty-four highly bred mares on the farm, many of them imported, that were bred to the sires of winners, that youngsters bred at the Nursery Stud are likely to go to the post as frequently as in former years. Nursery Stud-farm is in Lexington, Ky., and it is one of the richest bluegrass farms in the State.

Mr. Belmont says that he intends gradually to increase his stable by purchase and horses of his own "I do not care to predict," he said, "that any one of the horses in my stable is a world beater, as I do not believe in yearling trials as much as some ther racing men. My opinion is that the horses in any stable must build up its reputation. If there ome good ones in the coming two-year-olds in my stable they will have to prove it in races to have the public believe it, and my limited experience has ved to me that the public seldom make mistakes after they have seen a horse race. To be sure there is a vast difference in the merits of lockeys, but the public are always willing to follow the fortunes of a ist-class horse with a fair jockey on his back rather than a moderate animal with a first-class jockey, so that it is the quality of the horses in a stable that makes it popular. Besides having good horses in a stable it is essential to have an intelligent trainer who thoroughly understands his business to produce

"It is far better to have a trainer who will tell is worthless as a racer than to have a man who will

everything is that is associated with racing. stying fair but not unreasonable prices for He secured a trainer who was voted a failure by many writers on turf matters and some shrewd turf-

the strongest stable on the American turf. When the stable was disbanded and sold the twenty-six horses offered realized \$220,250, an average of \$8,580. "You can see that it requires good horses and that the judgment of racing experts is no better on the undeveloped thoroughbred than that of the average racegoer, who from intuition can tell a good-looking horse, and by consulting the guide or catalogue at a sale know as much about his breeding as the racing expert. With the turf career of my father as guide and the mowledge of breeding I acquired from being converant with every detail of the Nursery Stud, I do not ose to claim great racing qualities for my horses, hope to win some of the races with them, and when public opinion tells me a horse is really firstthas I shall be extremely happy, as I only believe in

men. What was the result? The success of the stable

class I shall be extremely happy, as I only believe in specialty on the terf or in any of the other sports of the victories achieved in hard fought contests the worthy opponents. I believe that there is a brilliant future for racing in this country, and that the Jocky cinds will see to it that the racing rules will be strictly enforced."

Mr. Belmont is a candidate for the presidency of the New-York Athletic Chob. Should bis horses have as more a chance of winning as he has to be elected betters may begin to Book for odds at once. The Jocky clubs which comprise the Board of Contribute so situated that owners of steam yachts can live to board their vessels and attend the races easily. The race tracks of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Jocky Clubs may be reached from Bay Ridge, the New-York Jacky Club from Throgg's Neek and Momonth Pairk, from Sandy Hole. As Mr. Belm ont is also a yachtsman, he can enjoy both yachting and noting with little trouble.

A NEW LIGHTSHIP IN THE SOUND.

MNE ELECTRICAL ARRANGEMENTS-SOME NEW

The new lightship recently built at Eay City, Mich., the United States Lighthouse Board, has taken her Pace off Cornfield Point, in Long Island Sound. is the first vessel of her class to be supplied with sectile lights, fitted under the direction and at the Esestion of Commander George W. Coffin, of the Savy, and secretary of the Lighthouse Board, and in D. P. Heap, of the Army, and engineer officer of the M Lighthouse District. In the employment of candescent electric light on the lightship both mander Coffin and Major Henp have contended sainst the opinion of some others, but have had the prival of many as to its adaptability.

"The Electrical Engineer," in its complete descrip-

don of the electric plant on the vessel, says that the Dossible accidents to any part of the plant, the citre equipment being in duplicate. The dynamos are a capacity for 100 lights each, and each dynamo capable of lighting the entire vessel by itself, but at famish current to the masthead lights, and the her one to the lamps below decks; in fact, the system is entirely interchangeable.

The masthend lights consist of eight 100-candle-lamps, four on each most in multiple. Each of its filament in the focus of the lens, and the anterns are symmetrically placed about the mast-If by any chance the electric plant or any part of ahould become disabled, the lamps may be quickly removed from the lantern and oil lamps substituted the interruption. In order to distinguish one com another lightships and lighthouses are proed with revolving lenses, making flashes at certain The combinations are infinite in numand each has its special significance; but in the of the new lightship the revolving lesses have substituted by a simple interrupter which reguflash and its length of diration to a nicety, tentirely sutomatic in its action. The flashese also throws in a resistance equal to the of the masthead lights, and when the latter mished this prevents the other lights of the nickering. The wiring of the vessel, is most and thoroughly done, and about twenty lights

MR BELMONT'S RACING PLANS are used for the necessary illumination between

FROM BENCH AND BAR.

GATHERED FROM LAWYERS AND, AMONG THE COURTS. The action of the heirs last week indicates that there

is little probability of littgation over the division of the signal to the turfmen of America that the the great estate left by Jay Gould. There may be questions arising out of the attempt to collect the inheritance tax, but the division of the property will probably not be contested, and the courts will not be burdened with another interminable will litigation. The Fayer weather will case was again before the courts last week, and from the present prospects may long occupy the attention of one or another tribunal. Exoccupy the attention of one or another trionals. Ex-cept the Alexander Stewart property, the largest estates are not those over which there has been the greatest amount of litigation; and New-York's richest men, such as the Vanderbilits, Astors, and now Jay Gould, were allowed to distribute their property with-out the expenditure of large sums of money in counsel fees. The contests over the property of the lesser millionaires still continue.

The collateral inheritance tax laws have again been the subject of severe comment. Presiding Justice Van Brunt leads in the attack, and many lawyers and somof the law tournals have toined in the criticism of visions of the acts relating to the collateral inheritance tax are "incongruous, remarkable and unreasonable," He cites one provision exempting from taxation a devise or bequest to any person who is a bishop, or to any religious society, whereas a legacy to a child of the testator may be subject to a tax, "it seeming," Judge Van Brunt says, "to have been the opinion of the Legislature that a religious corporation has greater claims upon testators than their own children-a piece of legislation the parallel of which it would be difficult to find among legislative enactments." In the case In which these remarks were made Judge Van Brunt holds that the Surrogate has no jurisdiction to determine claims as to exemption or non-exemption of legatees from taxation except in a proceeding by the District-Attorney to compel the payment of the tax. Executors will therefore be compelled to wait until the District-Attorney begins such a suit or to de-termine at their own risk questions as to exemption from taxation. The consequence is that executor will not a sume the risk, but will wait until the Dis trict-Attorney seeks to compel the payment of a tax trict-Attorney seeks to compel the payment of a tax which the executor would be very glad to pay without a suit if any authority existed which could determine us to whether it ought to be paid. The whole principle of the taxation of properly left to members of the testator's family is strongly opposed by many lawyers, and the present system of taxation in some of its details is extremely productive of litigation, as no person seems to be able exactly to ascertain what has been decided upon by the Legislature.

J. Bleecker Miller, who has been for several years the secretary of the committee of the New-York City Bar Association appointed to urge upon the Legis lature the rejection of the proposed Civil Code, has begun in "The Counsellor" a review of the work of that committee. He believes that the work of the revision of the statutes is now so far advanced that it is not probable that the Code can be passed at preent, and several years have gone by since a serious attempt was made to secure its adoption. Mr. Miller's statement is therefore timely. A committee of the association began as fur back as 1881 to consider the Code and at that time reported strongly against its adoption. Among the members of the various com-mittees of the Bar Association who have considered the mittees of the Ear Association who have considered the subject were Professor Theodore W. Dwight, William D. Scipman, Edward Patterson, Frederick Smyth, James C. Carter, Francis N. Bangs, William B. Hornblower and many other well-known members of the bar. Mr. Miller himself has been one of the most carnest opponents of the measure, and has given much time and labor to the preparation of arguments against it. He will continue in future numbers of the magazine, published by the New-York Law School, to tell of the various attempts to pass the Civil Code through the Legislature, and of the earnest, long-continued and thus far successful opposition by members of the Bar Association of this city.

"The New-York Law Journal" has published of late an owner plainly without any proviso that a horse editorials showing an earnest purpose to raise the standard of legal ethics in the bur of this city. Others tell you that such a horse is likely to improve and of the editorial articles have been instructive in calling win later in the season, simply because he does not attention to various points of law recently passed upon like to tell an owner that he paid a high price for a in the courts, and others still have been well-considered very moderate animal that could not earn his oats essays on various topics more or less closely connected on one of the winter tracks.

"If two men who have unlimited wealth decide to go in for racing and start to buy horses to form cating that that statesman had not a very high opinion les it furnishes an example to show how uncertain of the integrity of members of the legal profession You "The Law Journal" says, and with much justice, that know of such a case that happened in recent years. the general opinion as to the greed and dishonesty of lawyers seems to have been somewhat altered, and expert in racing, and paid extremely high prices for that many persons are now willing to concede that horses he purchased. The other man did not con- lawyers as a class are a reputable and public-spirited A close friend, however, who knew portion of the community. Attention is also called to little about the technicalities of racing, told him who the fact that the increased good reputation among the great mares in their time were and what horses lawyers has not been interfered with by the other fact had sired winners. The man begun by purchasing that contingent fees, formerly considered unprofessional, horses that could win and did win races the first few were never more common than at present. When a months he began his career as a turfman. At the lawyer fixed his own compensation after the service pearling sales he selected the horses he desired to were rendered the bills were considerably larger and When the horses were put up he secured more complaint was made than now, when the comand client before the action is begun may be confingent upon the success of the suit. Not only is the confingent fee, as "The Law Journal" points out, a necessity, if poor persons are to light rich and well-equipped corporations, but i was unparalleled. In dess than three years it was to hight rich and well-equipped corporations, but it also prevents some useless inigation, as an attorney will not begin an action if he sees no prospect of his obtaining a fee by the successful prosecution of it. A decision of the Court of Appeals has reported indicates that the highest court will aid an attorney who has performed his part of the agreement to collect his compensation. In that case the plaintiff secretly made a settlement with his opponent for an amount considerably less than the judgment recovered and left the state without any payment to his lawyer. The Court set aside the satisfaction of judgment obtained without the lawyer's knowledge, so that he could obtain at least the legal costs for himself. The Court of Appeals has decided that the lower Court acted correctly in so doing.

Judicial utterances are not often couched in so vigor-

ous and occasionally perferved language, nor show so great an amount of feeling, as those of Judge Fauntleroy, of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, in re roy, of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, in re-cently deciding the litigation over the grave of Mary Washington, the mother of the first Presi-dent. "The "record in this case," he says, "presents for review by this court the sharieful spectacle sacrilegious und shockingly of a controversy and traffic over the grave and sacred nohes of Mrs. Mary Washington, the honored and re vered mother of the transcendent man of all the ages, who, in the annals of the world, is without a prototype, a peer or a parallel." Mrs. Washington died in Predericksburg in April, 1789, and was buried on a small hill overlooking the valley of a stream near that town. The grave was on land which then belonged to her son-in-law, Colonel Lewis. Forty-two years after her death an association was formed to erect a monument over her grave, and President Andrew Jacks laid the cornerstone of the monument in May, 1833. The monument was never finished. Judge Fauntleroy in his opinion quotes a portion of the speech made by the chairman of the monumental committee and of President Jackson's address, which he describes as exquisitely beautiful and justly proportioned to the great occasion and the mighty theme." The Judge continues: "This proud history has been recited to show that the hallowed tomb of her who gave to the country and to humanity the foremost man on the files of time has been consecrated by private dedication and by public ceremonial as the peculium of patriotic pride and protection, and could not be made the sub ject of legitimate contract, much less of venal and vulgar traffic." The ground on which the monument stands was conveyed to George W. Shepherd in April, 1888, excluding the family burying ground and the monument. Mr. Shepherd in February, 1889, was in monument. Mr. Shepherd in February. 1889, was in conversation with an enterprising real-estate agent of Fredericksburg named Kirtley, and Mr. Kirtley desired to have a description of any lands which Mr. Shepherd might have for sale. He afterward obtained from Mr. Shepherd an option on the plot of ground of about two acres on which the monument stood. The next day an interview appeared in a newspaper in which Mr. Kirtley and his partner said that they would sell the property, including the monument, at auction in the city of Washington on the day on which President Harrison was to be inaugurated. The advertisement was especially directed to the women attending the inauguration of President Harrison. A handfull was also printed by the agents with startling headlines, beginning "General George Washington. The Tomb and Unfinished Monument of Mary, His Sainted Mother!" and calling attention to the fact that the land on which the grave stood would be sold at auction. Mr. Shepherd served notice on the agents that he did not own the monument itself and declared that the auction sale of the property was entirely unauthorized. The agents endeavored to complete the transaction by paying the money called for in the contract, but it was rejected. There were indignation meetings in Fredericksburg to protest against the sacrilege, and when the agents endeavored to chiforce the contract the jury promptly found a verdict against them. Judge Fauntlerney ends his cloquent opinion by exclaiming: "Without a further rectual of the details of this horrid transaction—stamped all over with the fraud, false pretence and deceil of the plaintiffs in error—we are of the opinion that the verdict of the jury is plainty right, and that the Circuit Court of Fredericksburg did not err in refusing to set the verdict aside and in entering judgment thereon." conversation with an enterprising real-estate agent of

PRE-RAPHAELITE ART.

SOME WORKS BY DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI. When an attempt is made to classify an artist or a group of artists under one all-embracing epithet the result is very likely to be either a misnomer or an epithet that instead of being all-embracing is re-stricted in meaning, partial, only half-true. The compound word Pre-Raphaelite as applied to the English artists Rossetti, Holman Hunt, Millais, Ford Madox Brown and certain others is one of these unsatisfactory titles. The members of the famous Brotherhood chose 4t themselves, but they meant it more as the sign-manual of their coterie-the P. R. B. on their pictures was for some time a mystery to outsiders-than as the expression in a nutshell of their artistic evangel. That evangel indeed could not be packed into one symbol; the temperaments starting out to preach it were too diverse and too certain to give it in each case a specific, peculiar accent. Pre-Raphaeldism, as we know it in Italian art, is the ciliance of pure feeling with naive veracity, and in connection with the Primitives, moreover, the historical meaning of the term has had ample time in which to make itself understanded of the many. Raplachtism in England has been (not always conscious (v), Italian Pre-Raphaelitism with a difference, or with differences rather. The latter, when sufficiently dwelt upon, show us how inadequate a definition the these laws. Judge Van Brunt says that many profined to the "emotional but extremely minute realism," which, as Cossetti himself wrote to M. Chesneau, "particularly characterizes the style called Fre-Raphaelite." but the modernity of Rossetti and some of his col-leagues involves other things of which we must take cognizance; it gives us an art drenched with personal feeling abounding in original traits and separated from the ingenuous simplicity and the religious fervor of early it lian art by all the complexity of a point of view colored by romance, poetry and morbid intrespet in and by a spirit not innocently religious. Perhaps the most curious fact of all is that while Rossetti disclaimed the leadership of the school, saying that he could hardly recognize bimself as belonging to it, he is really the one man with whom Pre-Raphaelitism to England has been, is and always will be chiefly associated in our minds. There have been exhibited in Philadelphia at the Academy of Fine Arts during associated in our minds. the past month some pictures by Rossetti, Lurne Jones, Madox Brown and others, along with some engravings and drawings by William Blake. These have been brought to the Century Club in this city, number of additions have been made from New-York ollections, and every afternoon from the second to the miath of January visitors presenting cards of mem-ners may have the privilege of examining them. It s a rate privilege, for Pre-Raphaelitism is illustrated in America more in libraries than in galleries (Mr. samuel Bancroft, jr., who lends most of the paintings upon this occasion, is the only cellector in the country who has as many as four important oils by Rossetti);

the poems of the chief of the cult are known where his paintings are only familiar through reproductions. This exhibition happens to emphasize the isolation of Ressettl as distinctly as does the character of his work. There are about one hundred and fifty works-paintings and photographs—in the collection, excluding he Bakes, which have only an accidental connection with it, and all but a score or so of these represent Rossetti. There are quite enough decuments, there fore, for a study of his art. The first conclusion t be drawn from it is that it is the art of a reactionary. The reactionary, being gonded by disgust with things without, as well as impelled by a desire to produce which wells up within him, is of all artists the quickest to lose his equilibrium. The secret of the obstruction that meets us on the threshold of Rossettl's art is that his equilibrium is insecure. This bears upon many sides of his work, but for the present we have principally to do with the uneven balance in i.ls painting between matter and manner. The balance is better in his poetry. Take this stanza from "The Dride's Prelude":

The bride took breath to pause; and turned Her gare warry Amelotte Knett,—the gold hair upon her back Quite still in all its threads,—the track Of her still shadow sharp and black

The Pre-Raphaelitism of this is almost as good at ne Pre-Raphaelitism, if so it may be called, of some of Tennyson's pictorial passages, the opening Verse of "Mariana," or any of the verses in "The Lady of Shalott." But with a brush in his hard resear of a pen, Ressetti instantly loses the precision which frequently distinguishes his verse. The pignon's are less ductile in his hands than is language. Yet he model only a few pictures by Eurne-Jones in this count the sensuous mystic side of him which could do less express with them the determinate nate in his goaling. It is impossible to conceive him as producing anothlor of moment in plastic art. Form, for all the solidity be gave it in his studies of sumptuon, wouranhood, swam before him in a peculiar visita, and he was relation to each other as beauty does in man and be merged into color. They can be but only when hey are right in the first place so as not to force attention to themselves. His drawing and modelling are imperfect, and they come between us and the charm of his art. That the charm remains, bowever, and is irresistible, is the proof of his power. He succeeded, in spite of technical drawbacks, in winning new and haunting kind of beauty by the portrayal of a feminine type whose idlosyncracy, heightened by his art, spiritualized by his feeling, warmed by his passionate sense of color, leaves an impression too deep to be disturbed by reflections on the halting manner in which its details are painted.

"Lady Lilith," one of the large oils in this collection, is a good example of the triumph of Rossetti's imagination and personal force over flaws of techinagination and personal imagination and personal individue. These flaws are conspicuous. The carnations on the full lips are hard and forced, the modelling of the bare shoulder and bosom is heavy and uncertain, the tone of the flesh is uneven, and the latter has nothing of the soft radiancy which such a surface might be expected to yield. But the idea, the suggestion, the uncanny yet beautiful character bodied forth in this image of cruel, seductive leveliness, this is not only unnistakable but moving. The spell exerted by

Adam's first wife, Lilith (The witch he loved before the gift of Eve.) the spell of which Rossetti gives an idea in the sonnet entitled "Body's Beauty," which he wrote for the picture, the latter brings close to our semprehension It had in Rossetti a sympathetic channel through which to flow. No matter how much testimony may be adduced from his pictures, from the accessories in "Lady Lillth," from those in "La Bella Mano," a composition of which his best version is given in the small autotype (No. 19), or from the execution in the large unfinished oil called "Found," to prove his Pre-Raphaelitism largely a matter of scrapalous realism, as was the Pre-Enphaelitism of Hunt and as was the temporary Pre-Raphaelitism of Millais, the fact remains that the main thing about his art is not a method but a strain of feeling, and furthermore that this strain of feeling was in essence morbid. The pensive sadness of the Italian Pre-Raphaelites is interpenetrated by the sweetness of faith. Rossetti's ideal, as he sublimated it with unwearying persistence out of the material offered him in his beautiful models, Mrs. William Morris, Miss Ruth Herbert, Miss May Morris, Mrs. Fanny Schott and Miss Alice Wilding, all kindred types, is sickled o'er with the hues of a melancholy compounded of broodings over mystery; it is the fruit of a luxuriant, dreamy and mediaeval imagination. lodged in a wayward Southern nature that was itself tinged with unbeelthiness. He had an intense feeling for beauty, but could hardly have felt the buoyant, joyful thrill which contemplation of it gives a wholesome, self-centred, same mind, for none of his transcripts repeats such a thrill. In them the, glory of beauty is diminished by the beauty of weird unearthly glory, by the beauty of the esoteric, otherworldly halo, imperceptible save to the inner eye, with which he dowered his conceptions of "Pandora,"
"Proserpina," "Mnemosyne," "Venus Astarie," the
figures of "The Blessed Damozel," "Veronica figures of "The Blessed Damozel," "Veronica Veronese," "The Loving Cup," or the subjects of his numerous portraits. This is obvious even in the photographs at the Century Club lent by Mr. Bancroft and Mr. Avery (the latter of whom has some scarce

lection lately dispersed), but the fullest demonstration of it must be sought in dis actual painted work.

Of the paintings in this exhibition, "Lady Lilith" illustrates pointedly the vibration between the realm of ripe, careal beauty and the realm of remote, immaterial things wherein the source of Rossetti's power of fascination is again and again to be found. This power is inherent, by virtue of the same quality, in the "Mary Magdalene" lent by Mr. Hantroft, and, responsed by the righ, glowing color, especially in the

autotypes of the Rossettls in the noted Leyland col-

ection lately dispersed), but the fullest demonstration

greater clarity of atmosphere than Rossetti often obtained. But the most perfect expression of Rossetti's genius in this collection is the "Leata Beatrix," the version with the predella, lent by Mr. C. L. Hutchinson, of Chicago. Of all Rossettl's Dantesque designs this is the most exquisite and impalpable in feeling. He painted it more than once. The first version executed in the neighborhood of 1864, and now to be London National Gallery, we recall as a few sind more subtle in tone than the present work, but the latter is still in the artist's finest key and style. it Dante's mistress is depicted seated in a Florentine an expression in her face which, correctly inter-preted, speaks of neither death nor life, but of a strange intermingling of both. Rossetti's own words describe it best. "It Illustrates," he said, "the 'Vita Nuova,' embodying symbolically the death of Beatrice as treated in that work. The picture is not intended at all to represent death, but to render under the semblance of a trance, in which Beatrice, seated in a balcony overlooking the city, is suddenly rapt from earth to heaven. . . . Dante dwells upon the desolation of the city in connection with the incidents of her death, and for this reason I have intro duced it as my background and made the figures of Dante and Love passing through the streets and gazing ominously on one another, conscious of the event; while the bird, messenger of death, drops the poppy between the hands of Beatrice." This gives the mere scheme of the design. Its splendor of color cannot be translated into words, nor is it easy to describe the spirit which envelops the picture like an exhalation, making it the mysterious, pervasive influence that it is for the sympathetic mind. After this work it is futile to turn to the incisive analysis of human passion in "Found," to the details of work-manship in that picture, to the mediaevalism of the

painter-poet's loveliest lines, Why wilt thou east the mes from thine hair? to the religiousness of the "Ecce Ancilla Domini," or to the physical characteristics of his favorite types, to lay one's finger on the kernel of Rossetti's art. is in the "Beata Beatrix," a feeling impossible to formulate in language. It is in all the other works too, but in this it is more subtly and more powerfully manifested than anywhere else, except in the picture in London to which we have referred. Without it the beauty of his women would leave us cold, the witchery of his color would be in vain. With it he is still morbid, still melancholy, but still poetic and suggestive. Most of all it is the presence of this celling in his work which justifies his phrase: "I was one of those whose little is their own."

We have spoken above of Millais, Hunt, Ford Madox
Brown "and others," as sharing with Rossetti the

drawings for the Tennyson edition of 1859, and of

that extraordinary work which juspired one of the

appellation of Pre-Raphaelite. This exhibition does not invite discussion of Miliais, and it is as well that it does not, for between the Miliais of the "Lorenzo and Isabella" of 1848 and the Millals who has been popular for the last twenty-five years, there was a wide gulf digged by the artist bimself when he seceded early from the Brotherhood. Neither is there much to Ellustrate remarks on the art of Holman Hunt—the little photograph of his "Claudio and Isabella" gives a meagre enough account, after all, af the pointer of "The Light of the World." Over Ford Madox Brown also, the teacher of Rossetti, the beau tiful water color, "The Corsair," with its delicate this and its treatment of the reclining figure, and the plates from his Manchester frescoes, interesting as they are, do not warrant our lingering as we have lingered over Rossetti. And were we to do so we would have simply to follow the development in him, as in Holman Hunt, of the realistic impulse. Therein we would find all that is Pre-Raphaelitic in the strict sense, in either of those painters. The "differences" in their case are of less significance than the "differences" of Rossetti. But in the group of works representing Eurne-Jones, a group composed of four photogravures, a Hollver photograph, two water colors, a pencil drawing and an oil painting there is one production, the last we have mentioned, which not only remains conspicuous in spite of the predominance of Rossettl, but holds its own well by the side of that artist's pletures and has a peculiar attractiveness. It is a pointing five feet or more long, begun in 1872 and finished in the present year. It gives Barne Jones's first composition for "The Counof the "sleeping Beauty." One of the photogravures which are of this "Erfar Rose" series), shows the scene as he finally preferred to point it, but there is less interest in comparing the two versions than in studying the earlier one for its own sake. We have tending to the sucharine at times, but on the whole refined and plensing. It Blustrates his saill in the arrangement of figures, it is imbact with his romantle feeling, and the necessity of representing all the swam before him in a peculiar visita, and he was naures as asleep has made the emasculation of the never able to give a clean-cut account of it. He did latter less apparent than it would have been had they not want to do so, perhaps. One of his aphorisms there painted as awake and moving. It shows also the is to this effect: "Picture and poem hear the same delight Burne-Jones takes in the careful representation relation to each other as heavily does in man and of detail. His manner is a vasily different thing from woman; the point of meeting where the two are most the manner of his master and idol, Rossetti. He has woman; the point of memory perfection," and the same identical is the supreme perfection," and the same impulse which led him to bring corporeal beauty into Mediacvallem, poetry, a kind of heetic imaginative. Blake has little in common with Rossetti, Burne-Jones or any other Pre-Raphaelite, but there is a certain atness in showing a number of his works in this exhibition, for if he does not make the sensious artistic appeal which Rossetti makes, at least he apscals, as Rossetti does, to the imagination. Indeed, e appeals to the imagination almost exclusively, and arring the plates to the "Book of Job," the designs nade for "The Grave," by Blake, and engraved by Schlavonetti, and one or two sther works, there is nothing in the present collection to remind us that Blake was an artist as well as a dreamer of dreams, composer of designs, in the highest degree impre-It would be difficult to match the majesty with which the single painting shown, "Elliah in the Charlot of Fire," is invested. But color and draughtsmanship leave much to be desired. It is hard to get together a Blake collection of uniform value, and a arge number of works in this one have merely a

curious interest. writing the above, the list of additions made to the pre-Raphnelite exhibit has been completed. Mr. Stedman lends the series of ctchings which William Bell Scott executed from his paintings illustrating "The King's Quair," the quaint poem by that James the First of Scotland, by whom Rossetti himself was inspired upon one famous occasion. Mr. Conway lends a water color of Rossetti's made for Scott's poem, "Mary Anne," the study in water color and oil made for the head of Christ in the "Mary Magdalene at the Door of Simon the Pharisce," and a picture by Arthur Hughes. Mr. Avery lends also a miniature of Rossetti, with lock of hair on the reverse, found in a London pawn shop.

DANGERS ON THE BIG BRIDGE.

PEOPLE LIABLE TO BE PUSHED OFF PLATFORMS

UNDER MOVING TRAINS. When a man was recently pushed by the surging crowd from the platform of the Brooklyn Bridge on the autzoing New-Yerk side and was killed by the train outgoing New-York side and was killed by the train which was just drawing up to take on passengers people for a moment realized the perils of the great structure. The approaches to the tridge are horribly inadequate on the New-York side to accommodite the great rush of people bound for Brooklyn which tegins yoon after 5 o'clock every weekday, and is not over for two hours. A little after 6 o'clock the crush is at its worst. A long serpentine column of people leads agrees City Hall Park and up the steps to the bridge platform. A second-colid column moves up through Pointing House Square Park and up the steps of the solid column moves up through Printing House Square bound for the same objective point, the narrow and unprotected shelf where there two tides and many lesser treams coming from the elevated road and from up Park Row all meet. The bridge cars are run as rapidly as the mechanism for handling them will allow, but all their efforts cannot afford relief to the tightly packed mass of humanity wedged on the platform.

The pressure upon these unforturate people does not diminish for an instant until the daily rush is over. The diminish for an instant until the daily rush is over. The great streams of people cannot passe in their flow, and a person once caught in the current cannot extricate himself; he must go on to the end and risk being crowded off the platform in front of a train. Between the dense mass of people on the platform and the cable track there is no railing, and the unfortunate people at the outer edge of the platform are in constant danger of being crowded off. An lion tailing, such as is not made to the platform are in constant danger of being crowded off. An lion tailing, such as is not made to the platform are in constant danger of being crowded off. An lion tailing, such as is not made to the platform are in constant danger of being crowded off. An iron tailog, such as is put up at the elevated railroad stations when crowds are frequent could be received at small cost, but it is not there. It would be a simple thing to have the openings in this rilling guarded during the crowded hours by sliding iron gates. The bridge trustees, however, have adopted no precautions whatever, and any one crossing the bridge from the New-York side during the rush hours is in constant peril until their lives, because they are born with a tendency to billiousness. With this enemy they are constantly building with incidental weapons. Hostetter's Stomach litters will baffle it. Mere purgatives will not reform a discordered condition of the lives indicated and discordered conditions of the lives in the same of the lives in the lives in

a peals in the crowd, the results of which would be appaliing. If any one thinks this picture of the perils of the
Bridge is overdrawn let him go over to Brooklyn at 6
a clock by way of the cable cars on the great structure. Custom has so dulled people who daily use the Bridge rire the "rush hours" that they are hardly conscious of It ought not to need the trans rs which surround them. disaster to awaken the Bridge Trustees to a

balcony, her head raised, but with eyes drooping and HOLIDAYS AND WINTER ATTRACTIONS-THE

The club now has a resident membership of 1,700, while its non-resident membership is approaching the thousand mark. It was a fortunate thing for the University Athletic Club that it was able to secure such a well-adapted building for its purposes as that left it by the Racquet Club. This taking possession at the start of a comparatively well-equipped building may have had more to do with the success of the club than its members imagine. It did not start off with a handleap in the shape of a gorgeous and expensive building, not yet paid for, and the organization has been content to compete modestly in the home

The Racquet Club is thoroughly enjoying the present winter in its new and beautiful clubhouse. The attendance, perhaps, has not been up to the average, but there have been several good contests of late in the courts, and an atmosphere of continued good fellowship. J. S. Tooker, the Boston player, came on last week for the first time in two or three winters, and defeated Lawrence Perkins in fine style. Tooker also played a double game with W. T. Lawson, his partner, against Perkins and Maurice La Montague, which was both exciting and interesting.

The Country Club at Pelham, or rather Westchester, and the Tuxedo Club at Taxedo Park are the chief points of interest in the club worlds to-day. It is rather unfortunate in some ways that the New-Year's festivities at these popular suburban clubs could not have been arranged for different dates, but it appears that John C. Furman, who is the host of a large number of people to-day and to-morrow at Westchester, had sent out his invitations before the Tuxedo Park festivities were definitely decided upon. The Morris Park Clubhouse has also been called into requisition by Mr. Furman, who has quartered some of his guests there, and in fact has secured all the available rooms, while the dance of the Country Club will be a jolly one. Mr. Furman has not only filled his own house with guests, but J. M. Waterbury, W. Butler Du and Edward Potter have done the same, so that the whole neight orhood is contributing its part to the joility of the period. The Country Club has the advantage of being so near the city that it is not dependent upon a resident membership to keep it alive or to make it an agreeable place of resort during the winter. There are few days, even during he co dest weather, when the cosy rooms and spacious halls of the fine old house are not occupied by some

Some criticism has been made in consequence the quiet which has seemed to reign of late at Tuxedo, and it has been suggested that the withdrawal of the Lorillard subsidy to the clubhouse is having a bad effect on the club. While, of course, with reduced revenue, the governors of the club at Tuxedo have not felt disposed to undergo any increased expenditures, the club is running along smoothly and is in no danger of embarrassment. The last week's fine winter weather has been thoroughly enjoyed by a numerous company of members and gu sts. On Thursday night the lake was illuminated and fireworks were set off, while slating and coasting have been indulged in all during the week. Although, of course, the Furman house on the lake front, built in the large and generous festivities at Westchester drew many people who would style in which the "queen of the prairies" does things, otherwise have gone to Tuxedo for New Year's to is to be erected. The Common Council of the city festivities at Westchester draw many people who would the former place, the clubhouse is at present comfortably filled, while many of the cottagers are entertaining guests. The usual New Year's festivities are to ing guests. The usual New Year's festivities are to be enjoyed to day and to morrow.

The Pontiac Club, the Tammany organization of the

Twenty-third d strict, has decided to erect a handsome clubhouse in Amsterdam-ave., between Eighty-first and have all made preparations to automate clubbouse in Amsterdam ave., between Eighty first and Eighty second sts. The plans have been prepared and, it is understood, will be accepted. This new west side part of the city promises to become rich in club-side part of the city promises to become rich in club-houses. The Colonial Club has Just completed its houses. The Colonial Club has Just completed its houses, and among the racing fleet to yachts on the lakes, and among the racing fleet to are several fast Fife and Burgess boats. Nearly of them are small, however, as no long cruises handsome new house, the West Side Clab fortable quarters in the Hotel Endicott and is talking of procuring a clubhouse, while others are suggested,

The Christmas boxes at the clubs have been unusually large this year. That at the Union Club will probably amount to between \$3,000 and \$5,000, that of he Calamet to nearly \$2,500, the University to \$3,000 and the Union League to \$4,000. Immediately after New-Year's this annual subscription for the benefit of employes, which really takes the place of "lips" during employes, will be distributed by the stewards of the various clubs to the employes. Different plans are fol-lowed in regard to this distribution, but in general the money is divided proportionately to the length of ser-These Christmas gifts have a direct influence on the employes, and after the distribution there is generally a number of changes among them. Club ser vants, like domestic ones, are likely to grow tired of one place and some seem to delight in changing. As a rule, however, for the reason above given, there is rule, however, for the reason above given, there is little change for two or three months preceding New Year's, for the man who goes away knows that his proportionate share of the Christmas box at the new club to which he may go will be much smaller than that which he will receive if he remains in the club where he is employed at that time. Many New-York men who belong to several clubs are not surprised to find the same waiter or attendant at each of them at different times, perhaps, in one year. A man who becomes a trained club servant and who has no lad habits soon becomes known to all the club stewards and can obinto employment, unless d'scharged for good cause, at any g od club at almost any time. It would seem as if good club servants would be likely to drift, through the fact that the members become used to them and to their capa littles, into p lyate service, and they occasionally so, but as a rule a club servant who is at all faithful and capable always remains a club servant and appears to prefer to do so, while their ranks are more often recruited from those of the domestic servants than those of the latter are from theirs.

The severe winter which has thus far visited the land has caused the formation of a new and fashionable skating club, called the St. Nicholas Skating Club, which formally opened its skating park, formerly the Manhatian Atuletic Club Field, in Eighthave., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty seventh sts., hot week. There are 460 members of the club, whose affairs are managed by a committee consisting of George Blagden, jr., Thomas Rhinelander, C. P. derson, Edward Crowninshield and C. A. de Gersdorff. The patronesses of the club are Mrs. Pailip Sands, Mrs. Maturin Delafield, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. Joseph B. Cheate and Mrs. John Erving. A pretty little clubhouse will be built at once.

The result of the special meeting of the Manhat-

tan Athletic Club on Thursday evening has brought hope and joy to its members and all those interested in the institution, in place of despondency and appreliension. The loyal members of the organization feel that too much credit and praise cannot be awarded to ex-Governor Waller, to whose efforts, ability and energy, they say, the plan now adopted, and which seems so likely to succeed, is due. The scheme, in brief terms, is to sell the clubhouse to a syndicate of members for \$900,000, of which amount \$250,000 is

illustrates pointedly the vibration between the realm of right and the realm of right carnal bearty and the realm of remote, immaterial things wherein the source of Rossett's power of fascination is again and again to be found. This power is inherent, by virtue of the same quality, in the "Mary Magdalene" lent by Mr. diancroft, and, remote in the many Magdalene lent by Mr. diancroft, and, remote the right side, and land on either side has been bought to enlarge their, it atones for the turgid manner in which the linear decoration on the dress is drawn, for the steingy quality of the flesh painting in the bands. It is apprenticed when the steings quality of the flesh painting in the bands. It is apprenticed also in the charming little outdoor perirait of Mrs. Morris, "Water Willow," a painting with far

to be paid in cash, the syndicate to assummortgages for the balance. The most feature of the situation is that when the adopting this scheme was submitted to the unanimously passed, and on the calling scriptions \$51,800 was promised. To the unanimously passed, and on the calling for the sub-scriptions \$51,800 was promised. To this subscrip-tion Mr. Carr and ex-Governor Waller contributed \$5,000 each. A. Appellus has promised, it is understood, to raise \$25,000 additional by this morning, and if the amount can only be raised while the present enthusiasm continues, as gooms So,000 each. A Appellus has promised, at the method disaster to awaken the Bridge Trustees to a solution of the control of the present cannot can only be raised to be dismortally control. THE beauty of the result of the solution of the control of

ception and ball which will be held at Lyric Hall on Wednesday evening, January 4.

The annual report of the Nassan Boat Club, which has just been made by President Wilson, shows the club to be in a prosperous condition. Although the club crews did not win any victories, they rowed a total number of 7.151 miles during the season, and the attendance was at all times good.

The continued cold weather has brought joy to the members of the Essex County Tobeggan Club, and the club slide at Orange Valley now presents a gay scene every afternoon and evening. The clubiouse and grounds are illuminated every night, and large parties go out constantly from the city. The Ortian Field Club is busy perfecting its slide, which will soon be in use.

FOREIGN YACHTS TO COME.

AN ENGLISH FLEET OF RACERS EXPECTED.

WHY NEXT SEASON WILL BE A BUSY ONE-POATS ON THE TAKES

It is extremely probable that a large fleet of foreign yachts will be in these waters next season. Several reasons will combine to bring this about. Lord Dunraven has a social standing which no challenger for the America's cup has had since Sir Richard Sutton challenged, and the fact that he is coming over will induce others to accompany him. Men of wealth and leis-me, such as own the large British yachts, are always ready to go where there is a prospect of a novelty.

As the magnitude of the Columbian Exhibition at Chicago is beginning to be better understood on the other side, this will also act as an inducement. Then there is the fact that there may be an epidenic of cholera in Europe next season and the fact that the restriction of immigration over here will lessen the chances of the disease being in-period to those shores. All these things will send foreign yachts over here, and & the tide of foreign vachting travel once sets this way i will continue year after year. This would be the greatest thing that could impreu to yachting. Plenty of cupe would be offered for competition. Already dispatches from England have been received saying that a number of British boats are coming over next season. The members of the New-York and Eastern Yacht clubs have already discussed the situation, and if a constlerable number of foreign yachts come over next season there number of foreign yachts come over next season there will be cups offered in pienty for them to compete for. The offering of cups in advance would not bring yachts over. It has beer the experience of the yachting world that the mere effering of cups with not tempt boats across the Atlantic, but if a yacht crosses and has lots of good racing, she will find many followers. The course for the foreigners might be made outside of Newport, which would give open water and be convenient both for the Boston yachtsmen and the yachtsmen from New-York. Foreign yachtsmen have always tooked with disfavor upon miside courses, and properly so.

For yachts which visit the World's Fair at Chicago next year elaborate preparations are being made. All along the lakes the prospect of there being a number of yachts cruising there has sumulated yachting. At Chicago a yacht club has been formed, and a clubhas approved the plans for the building of an anchorage on the water-front at East End Park. The clut intends also to establish a naval academy for the purpose of disseminating maritime intelligence citizens of Chicago. The Toledo, Rochester, of tuent are small, nowever, as no long cruises are made, the ports being frequent and handy. Yachting on the lakes has been growing rapidly, each year seeing a much larger fleet than the year before. The natural limitations to the growth of the sport on thesa great inland seas 1s, of course, fixed, but good work is being done there.

This is the season when the Southern yacht clubs, the sub-tropical yacht clubs, flourish. Up here in the frozen North winter has sent the yachts to hibernate, has rendered the shore clubhouses scenes of desola tion and has stopped all racing. But on the eversummer seas the white sails still gleam and swift keels cut sparkling waters over coral sands in friendly There the yacht clabhouses are thronged and the cooling breezes of a tropical winter blow refreshingly through the languid afternoons around their broad verandas. The savannah Yacht Club, the Southern Yacht Club of New-Orleans, the St. Augustine and the Biscayne Bay Yacht clubs are in their heyday. Yachts from the North and from Europe are now and then dropping in, and the Southern fleet is eruising about. It is perfect y idyllic, this winter yachting in Southern seas. There are the long, low-lying shores of Florida, where the Spanish moss hangs from the trees, and below are the West Indies, where one in the breath of the constant trade winds floats on "from island unto island at the gateways of the day." The Royal Janudea Yacht Club at Kingston, the Royal Bermuda and the Havana Yacht Club lats a clubbonse on Marlano Iseach near Favana. It is just a pleasant run ever there from New Oricans and a favorite place for the boats of the Southern Yacht Club lass a fleet of about thirty good-sized yachts, mostly sloops. The Southern Yacht Club is, next to the New-York Yacht Club, the o'dest' in the United States, having been organized in 1849. the breath of the constant trade winds floats on "from

The sale of the Miranda to J. O. Coleman, of San Francisco, marks another era in the life of this celebrated schooner. The Miracda was built by John Harvey, and was so fast that she practically put an end to schooner racing in England for a time. She was bought and brought over her, but has done nothing since she has been on this side of the water to show how fleet she cace was. That the Miranda has been outbuilt there is no doubt, but it is also true that she never has appeared at her best since she has been over here. For some time she has been owned by Commodore G. W. P. Hill, of the Scawanhaba Yacht Cub. As soon es Mr. Coleman bought her he placed her in the hands of her designer, John Harvey, who has just completed his work on her in fitting her out for a trip to the Facilic Coast. The sending of the Miranda around the Horn by Mr. Coleman recalls a sad inaround the Horn by Mr. Coleman recalls a sad Incident of their gentleman's yachting career. In 1883 Mr. Coleman built the keel-schooner Carmellia here, she was named after Mr. Coleman's wife, who was fond of yachting, and together they had planned many trips in the new yacht in Pacific waters. The Carmellia had reached Rio de Janeiro on her trip around the Horn, when Mrs. Coleman died suddenly. A cable dispatch trought the yacht back. Mr. Coleman soid her at once and her name was changed. She is now the Carlotta, owned by George Mathews, of this city.

CARINET-MAKING GOSSIP.

Washington dispatch to the St. Louis Republic.

There is some reason to believe that an actual tender of a portfolio has only been made to one man up to date, and that is to Mr. Carlisle, and there is also good reason to believe that the President-elect and Mr. Carlisle have discussed other members of the Cabinet, and that Mr. Cleveland has made up his unind to tender portfolios to the four gentlemen mentioned in these dispatches last night: Mr. Phēlps, of Vermont, for the State Department, Carlisle for the Treasury, Morrison for the Interior and Tucket for the Attorney-Generalship.

The stating of Colonel William R. Morrison for Secretary of the Interior, which is generally regarded as a straight tip, is considered here as giving Colonel Hatel, a boost in his ambition to become Secretary of Agriculture. The Secretary of the Navy and the Scarolary of State are pretty certain to be taken from the States cast of the Allegiannies. It is regarded as pretty certain that the Secretaryship of War and the Postmaster-to-meralship will be divided between the Central West and the Northwest, which have shown such strong symptoms of becoming permanently Democratic. Washington dispatch to the St. Louis Republic.